THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 206.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1830. [Vol. IV.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have again to notice the non-arrival of any intelligence, from the interior.

The house of Representatives has been chiefly occupied during the last week in discussions upon the project for granting extraordinary powers to the Government; Señor Aguirre requested information, from the Committee, upon certain points, before the House consented to suspend the laws guaranteeing individual security. Senor Cavia in reply made a long speech, reiterating the arguments which we have before published of the dangers which have beset the country, that without strong measures the majesty of the laws may be threatened by a licentious soldiery, or what is more humiliating to the National honor, by the armed intervention of Spaniards, and other foreigners.

Señor Cernadas followed on the same side, and noticed the dangers to be apprehended, from Military despositism in the Republic: Señor Zuniga stated that in the most free Nations it had at times become necessary to suspend the laws, & that even England so jealous of its liberties, had often suspended its celebrated *Habeas Corpus* Act.

Señor Viamont thought the Ministers ought to attend in the House to afford every information upon the subject: other Members spoke, and it was decided that the Ministers should attend.

On Thursday the Ministers attended in the House; and the Minister of the Government, Don Tomas M. de Anchorena, although labouring under severe indisposition, made a long and interesting speech.

The croud in and about the House was very great.

On Wednesday evening Pasquinades were posted on various houses in this city, including that of the President of the House of Representatives, and the Governor of the Province; consisting of a portrait of the King of Spain, stamped on silk with the words "*Ferdinand 7th King of Spain and the Indies*;" at the foot of the portrait was written, the words *Our Master*.

The Government of Peru have published some very restrictive measures, such as prohibiting Foreign Merchants from establishing themselves in the interior of the Republic, the introduction of Foreign flour, and have ordered the Auction houses to be shut, and Custom-houses to be placed in the Sea Ports, in order that Foreign Commerce should be carried on solely from the Coast.

All Foreigners are included in the above Argentines, and the natives of the rest of the Republics, except Colombia.

Montevideo.

The festivities in the above City, consequent upon swearing to the Constitution, have been more splendid than was anticipated, and will form an era in the history of the country.

The rejoicings commenced on the 17th inst, and continued until the 22nd: there were all sorts of sport in the streets.

"With fiddling, feasting, dancing, drinking,
masquing,
And other things which may be had for asking."

Our correspondent tells us that the people at Montevideo appeared half crazy with joy, that the old were as ardent in the matter as the young; every article of antiquated, or ludicrous dress was called into requisition, and *Diplomaticos, Caballeros, Frailes, Gauchos, &c.*, were in abundance. A Doctor and his train paraded the streets, an Apothecary with a mortar, Death represented by a person in skeleton dress followed by a Sexton, and Friars; "for here it is not death to quiz the clergy:" and it is added although there was much folly and nonsense, there was likewise a good deal of fun.

On the 26th a grand dinner was given in the Sala of the Consulado, by the Government of the Oriental State, to the Citizens of the Argentine Republic resident in Montevideo, at which the Governor, (General Lavallaje) presided, the Ministers, the Civil and Military authorities, Foreign Consuls, &c., attended.

Gratifications and acknowledgments have been awarded to the Army, &c., for their exertions in the war with Brazil; and to the 33 individuals who first landed in the Banda Oriental to commence the war of liberation.

The new flag was displayed, and the schooners Aguila Primera and Rosa, upon their arrival at Buenos Ayres on the 27th, had the new colours hoisted.

We have received by the Packet Mutine, London Papers to the 19th May; Paris Papers to the 15th, and Hamburg Papers to May; consisting of the *Borsen Halle, Correspondenten, Hamburgh Reporter* and *Gleaner*; (the two latter in English.)

We feel most happy to state the improved health of our King. The bulletin on the 18th May, was as follows.

Windsor Castle, 18th May, 1830.

The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are all alleviated.

(Signed)

Henry Halford.
Mathew J. Tierney.

19th May.

His Majesty slept well last night. His Majesty's symptons continue alleviated.

(Signed,)

The bulletin of the 19th is a day later than those which appear in the public Papers.

The *Times* of the 19th says, that hopes are entertained of his Majesty's restoration to a convalescent state, and that so great an improvement has taken place in his health, that only one Physician was deemed necessary. Private accounts however hold out no hope of his Majesty's entire recovery, but that from the change which has occurred, he may probably survive several months.

The French Chamber of Deputies is dissolved and a new election ordered.

An order of the day, from General Bourmont, the Commander in Chief, has been addressed to the soldiers composing the expedition to Algiers. It is in the strain usual in documents of this sort.

As the critical moment approached in which the expedition was to sail, numerors rumours were current in France. It was affirmed that the Consuls of all nations except the British had been ordered by the Dey to quit Algiers, and that the British Consul was the only Consular Agent retained at Algiers by the Dey; that a powerful British fleet of all classes had left Malta for the Roads of Algiers, and that a British frigate (no colours hoisted,) after several days manœuvering, had succeeded in evading the French blockading squadron, and entered the Port of Algiers; and that the arrival of a Dutch frigate and Corvette had excited much astonishment by the singular manœuvres they executed they advanced into the Inner Roads of Algiers as far as the large Tower, and after reconnoitring the French vessels made sail from the Port.

It is said that the French Government has positively assured that of Great Britian that it has no intention to form a colony at Algiers, that the expedition was solely intended to take vengeance for insults received, and to render a service to the civilized world in general. The Times of the 19th May, in allusion to the above subject remarks, "meanwhile a war might take place with England, and the very first result of it would be the loss of the Colonies in question, as it would be impossible for the French Marine in its present weak state to offer any effectual resistance to the overwhelming power of the British Navy. The greatest courage must yield to superior strength, and it would be quite ridiculous to suppose that 30 line of battle ships could contend with 150, or that 35 frigates could successfully ressist 300."

One thing seems tolerably certain, that the Dey has no thought of yielding without a struggle: he has ordered rewards for every Frenchman slain, or taken, and for every gun taken, and has expressed his regret that he suffered the French Consul to get away from Algiers; he keeps in strict confinement 30 French individuals who were found in Algiers. The female inhabitants have been sent into the interior.

The Governments of Tripoli and Tunis, have formed an alliance with him.

A decree of the Government has been published, conferring medals on Colonel Pacheco, and all the Officers and private soldiers of the division under his Command, for their brave conduct in the action with the Indians in April last.

We have received by the brig Porteña London and Liverpool Papers to the 18th May. They *hold out no hope that the* King would recover, from the illness which afflicted him; on the contrary it was thought that he could only linger a few days longer. His Majesty in intervals of pain is stated to be perfectly tranquil, and prepared for the result: he had taken leave of all the members of his family, for whom he is known to have cherished the most affection. The Duchess of Gloucester was with the greatest difficulty prevailed upon to quit the chamber of her brother. The malady under which he suffers is dropsy.

The "Liverpool Times" of May 18th, says, "we believe that no event has occurred for many years, that has excited deeper and more general feelings of regret than those which will be produced by the death of the King. The wise and just laws which have distinguished the latter part of his reign, and the Military glories of its earlier years, will long make it a period to which every friend of his country will look back with pleasure and with pride. Even when the Military and Naval achievements by which it was distinguished are forgotten, (if that time can ever come) this reign will still be remembered as the era of emancipation, and the influence of the measures by which it was distinguished and illustrated, will be felt after the measures themselves cease to be remembered. When it is recollected how much good sense, moderation and good feeling have been displayed by his Majesty *throughout the whole of his reign*, his death must and will be every where regarded as a most severe national loss, a loss which it will scarcely be possible ever to supply."

In Buenos Ayres, among all classes of British subjects, the most undisguised sorrow has been expressed, when the probability of the King's decease became the theme of conversation; indeed it seems to be the universal feeling that "take him for all in all we ne'er shall look upon his like again."

The London Newspaper, "Morning Journal," was defunct in May last. "The Liverpool Times" is severe upon its late contemporary, and states that it had run a course of folly and violence, and that its decease for want of support is a proof of increasing *good sense in the people*. That a paper conducted by a man who never put hand to paper without going into perfect frenzy, could only exist as long as the public mind was equally phrenzied, and the settlement of the Catholic question was the death blow of this, and of all Papers edited in a similar manner.

Sir Robert Peel Baronet, died on the 3rd of May, at his seat, near Tamworth, Staffordshire, having completed his 80th year: he has left an immense fortune. His son, the Secretary of the home department, has succeeded to his title.

The French Papers continue their elaborate details respecting the expedition to Algiers. It appears that 300 medical men are attached to it, the majority of whom are not 30 years of age: this battalion of doctors were inspected at Toulon, and the Dauphin reviewed both the sea and land forces, composing the expedition.

A private letter states that there was much enthusiasm upon the *occasion in the* naval forces, but the troops were silent.

The brig Porteña, from Liverpool, brought intelligence to Buenos Ayres, from the United States, to the 17th of April, the previous accounts were only to the 11th April; The New York market was quite brisk, cotton and flour was advancing in price, in consequence of recent accounts from Europe; flour was in great demand and had risen 25 cents per barrel, and the stock on hand was stated to be very small.

The answer to the Communication which appeared in the *British Packet* of 10th inst, from Mr. Charles Oddie, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 20th; it is signed *Leticia Lacy de Rosquellas*, and is extremely long: we can only give the substance of it.

It states that in relation to the imprisonment of Mr. Charles Oddie, he had certainly been put into the debtor's prison, and that it was through lenity he was not placed in the public prison and confounded with criminals, as he says he was. That she (Doña Leticia) had confided property to Mr. Oddie for the purpose of redeeming her *brilliants* which she had pledged, in a case of urgent necessity, but that he had abused that confidence, and employed her property in the purchase of a *Quinta*, and notwithstanding her repeated demands for it, citing him to the *Consulado*, &c., still his imprisonment did not arise therefrom; the adjustment of that account will be left to a future period, when the suit against Mr. Oddie in the Tribunal of Commerce is brought finally to an end, and that his conduct will be placed in a proper light, and it will be seen what the *vital spirit, foundation and soul of the profession* of this new Merchant will be reduced to.

That Mr. Oddie was imprisoned by order of the Judge in criminal cases, as an injurious detractor and false calumniator, for an offence fully proved; an offence totally unconnected with his Mercantile pursuits: that if he had countented himself by explaining that his incarceration was not in consequence of Mercantile affairs, she (Doña Leticia) would have seconded his intentions, but he had descended to private ones which required to be answered.

That he had the audacity to say in the Consular Tribunal that Don Pablo Rosquellas *was her supposed husband*, and for this assertion his imprisonment was demanded and legally granted; that Mr. Oddie had inflicted upon her greater injuries, than she would endure for all that Mr. Oddie was worth. That the law imposes a severe penalty upon a woman who assumes to be married to a man when in fact she is not, and that Mr. Oddie well knew that she (Doña Leticia) was exclusively authorised to transact the Mercantile business of her husband, and therefore she had a right to attend on his behalf.

That notwithstanding Mr. Oddie wishes it to be believed that his chief intention in publishing the communication, was to satisfy the Mercantile community that his imprisonment was not in consequence of any default in his Mercantile business, yet he and Mr. Henry Mangin have put forth complaints of *grave offences* towards their wives, said to have been committed by her husband Don Pablo Rosquellas, but that he had never made use of language towards her half sisters Doña Lustiana and Doña Emilia Lacy, which could render him amenable to the law; that goaded by the insults of Doña Lustiana he certainly did say in a low tone of voice in presence of Doña Paula Planchon that she was a fishwoman, (*sardinera y angulera.*) In Biscay this expression applies to a woman engaged in fishing for and selling eels and sardineas: and that in this employment was the mother of Doña Lustiana and Doña Emilia, when her (Doña Leticia's) mother took her into service as a cook; and that Doña Leticia well remembers in her youth that the said person always went by the name of the fishwoman, untill the decease of the mother of Doña Leticia, when she rose to be the wife of her father.

That Doña Paula Planchon states other expressions were used than those above quoted, which however Don P. Rosquellas positively denies.

The *communication* contains some remarks upon the conduct of the Judge Dr. Elias, and affirms that his proceedings throughout this affair have been strictly legal, which will hereafter be proved.

Rio Janeiro.

The late arrivals from the above Capital do not bring any thing politically important. The British brig Jane, which was supposed to be lost, or taken by the pirates, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, 94 days from Liverpool.

The new Corvette Amelia, built at Rio Janeiro was shortly to sail from that port for the River Plate.

The Brazilian Corvette Maria Isabel, had arrived at Rio, 36 days from Europe: her Captain, Grenfell, was about to bring several of the Officers to a Court Martial on sundry charges.

H. B. M's. Ship Volage, had chased a Vessel upon the line, supposed to be the pirate which robbed the brig Prompt. The Volage was fast coming up with the chase whilst the breeze lasted, but it fell calm and she escaped by means of her sweeps.

Sunday last being the day of *San Santiago*, a *funcion* took place at the Church of La Merced. The National, British and American flags were displayed from the Towers, and other flags from the *roof* of the Church, and also on the eve of the festival.

The weather on Sunday last was extremely fine, and there were numerous promenaders in the streets.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

Taking up the other day a London Periodical, I hit upon an article extracted from a foreign journal, and headed "Reasons for not going to church." Their publication was justified on the ground that "excuses are much the same in all latitudes."

Believing this reason as solid in South latitudes as in North, I have transcribed part of the *article for the special comfort, and edification* of those whose conscience requires some salve for habitual absence from public worship, and who may not have access to the original article.

Curioso.

"Overslept myself,—could not dress in time, too cold,—too hot,—too windy,—too dusty, too late,—letters to write,—no other time to look over my drawers, and put my papers to rights,—tied to business 6 days in the week, no fresh air but on Sundays,—mean to take a ride,—going to call on friend,—feel a little feverish,—feel a little chilly,—feel very lazy, think I have the head ache,—no other time

to nurse myself,—new bonnet not come home. expect company to dinner,—don't like a liturgy, always praying for the same thing,—don't like extempore prayer, don't know what is coming, dont like an organ, too noisy,—don't like vocal music alone, makes me nervous,—don't like extempore sermons, too frosty,—don't like written sermons, too prosing,—don't like to go early, looks so like putting one'self forward, can't bear to go late, looks so as if one was lazy, cant keep awake at church,—fell asleep last time I was there, shan't risk it again,—mean to enquire of some sensible person about the propriety of going to so public a place as church, will publish the result.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 29th of July.

BRITISH.

Brig Comet, Barnes, loading for Liverpool.
Do Prompt, Donaldson, do do
Do Plata, White, do do.
Do Hotspur, Mitchinson, do do.
Do Grecian, Bacon, do do.
Do Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay do do.
Do Highlander, Dickenson, do for a port [in Europe.
Do Courier, Mowbray, do for Malaga.
Barque Augerona, Redknap, do for Cadiz.
Do Branston, Given, do do.
Do Shubenacadie, Bartlett, do for Havannah.
Do William, John Lenfesty, do for Rio Janeiro.
Do Louisa, Lenfesty, do for Guernsey.
Do Lavinia, Langley, do for [London.
Do Malvina, Norfor, do do.
Do Gomer, Timothy, do do.
Do Nameless, Hocquard, do for [Antwerp.
Do Lima, Smith, do. do.
Do Scotia, Curdy, freighted for Antwerp, [touching at Montevideo.
Do Porteña, Lowden, discharging.
Do Irene, Hewitt, do.
Do Vigilant, Thorpe, do.
Do Pomona, Tessier, do.
Do Promise, Grant, do.
Do Monarch, Miller, do.
Schooner brig David Campbell, Moore, do.

AMERICAN.

Brig Ultima, Hitchcock, loading for Havannah.
Do Colonel Howard, Galt, do do.
Do Hampton, Ward, do do.
Do Cameo, Sayer, do do.
Do Ganges, Faunce, do for Rio Janeiro [and the United States.
Do Palinure, Williams, discharging,
Do Delaware, Rodgers, do.
Ship Hamilton, Appleton do.
Do Caroline, Cloutman, do.
Do Tobacco Plant, Frazier, do.
Do Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin, loading with [Mules for the West Indies.

FRENCH.

Do Prosper, Darlan, loading for Havre de [Grace.
Do Danae, Etcheverey, do for Bourdeaux.
Polacre La Paix, Gazan, do for Marseilles.
Ship Courier des Indes, Tiphany, bound to [the Isle of Bourbon, with Mules.

SARDINIAN.

Ship Principe Christiano Augusto, Mascarelly, [loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Clementina, Capelo, loading for a port. [in Europe.
Polacre Aquiles, Vila, for ports in the Levant,
Do Conception, Ganello, loading for Gibralar.
Brig General Fiametta, Saconi, loading for [Cadiz.
Do Neptuno, Leonardo, loading for Havannah.

CHILIAN.

Brig Merceditas, O'Brien, uncertain.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Eolo, Gaso, uncertain.

HAMBURG.

Ship Eliza, Sherington, loading for Antwerp.

DUTCH.

Schooner-brig Alida, Hughes, loading for Antwerp.
Galliot Clemens, De Haans, do do.

BREMEN.

Brig Charlotte Louisa, Wessels, loading for [Bremem.

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot.
Packet Mutine, Lieut. Pawle Commander.

FRENCH.

Brig Faucon, Capt. Quernel.
Do L'Inconstant, Capt Le Chevalier de Bruix.
Do Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

July 23rd.—British schooner Jane, from Gibraltar.

26th.—Sardinian brig Aquiles, from Genoa.

Sailed from Montevideo.

July 17th.—American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, for New York.

26th.—British Barque Packet Hope, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Arrivals at Havannah.

July 14th.—American brig Athalia, from Montevideo,

25th.—Do barque Leopard, Studly, from Buenos Ayres 7th January.

Do brig Doris, Myers, (leaky,) from do 28th December.

Do do Laurel, Mansfield, from do 16th January.

The British brig Cleopatra, Welsh, was to sail from Liverpool for this, about the 1st June.

A private letter from Montevideo, in alluding to the loss of the British brig Rhoda, of Glasgow, states that she went on shore 48 hours after leaving St. Catherine's; 17 persons were drowned out of 22 that were on board, viz; the Captain, 1st Mate, 8 seamen and all the passengers, consisting of a Spanish Lady, 2 children and servant girl, and 3 English Gentlemen: The 2nd Mate has arrived at Montevideo.

The American brig Constituton, Robertson, was to sail about the 28th June, from Bahia for this.

The Packet Pigeon, from this the 19th March, had not arrived at Falmouth on the 19th May,

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It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this. The Goldfinch was under repair, and if ready would probably bring the June mail to Buenos Ayres.

The National brig Conception, Granville, was on the 21st June ashore South of Bahia. It was not thought she would be got off, or that her cargo would be saved: The Captain, Supercargo and crew were all safe.

The National schooner *San Juan* Bautista, Gomez, experienced very bad weather at the mouth of the River, which obliged her to put into Maldonado with the loss of her foremast, sails injured and bowsprit sprung. The report in the Montevideo Gazettes, of her being dismasted and discharging cargo at Maldonado is incorrect.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The brig Porteña, whose arrival was noticed in our last, sailed from Liverpool 19th May.

Passengers, Messrs. John Ross, William Demsy, John Williams, John Whitley.

Passengers in the American ship Caroline, (her arrival was noticed in our last,) Mrs. Dennet, Servant and Child; Messrs. Olver K. Wilds, George Manning and Prescott.

July 24th—Wind S.S.W. foggy.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National packet schooner Joven Sarandi, Fortune, for Montevideo.

9 sail of small craft to the *N.*

July 25th.—Wind N. hazy.

Arrived National schooner Bella Porteña, Anderson, from Montevideo 23rd, to J. and S. Lyons.

British schooner-brig David Campbell, Moore, from Liverpool 12th May; Montevideo 23rd inst, with general cargo, to J. C. Thompson.

3 zumacas and 5 balandras, from the Parana, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed British brig *Flora*, Le Mesurier, for Guernsey,—despatched by Bertram, Chambers, and Co., with 7007 dry hides, 992 salted do.

French Ship Anguste, Coutard, for Havre de Grace,—despatched by Bertram, Chambers, and Co., with 6982 dry hides, 1978 salted do, 72 bales with 1891 arrobas of horse hair, 6 do with 587 horse hides, 4 arrobas of Ostrich feathers, 1500 pounds of old copper.

Passengers, Messrs. F. Magues, Marcelin, Ballet, Magne and Garmendi, Junr.

(The British brig Promise last from Montevideo, *was in sight all day nearly becalmed.*)

July 26th.—Wind N.N.E. calm and hazy.

Arrived American ship Tobacco Plant, Frazier, from Philadelphia 12th April, Montevideo 24th inst, with rice, silks and general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co.

British brig Promise, Grant, from Cadiz 2nd May; Montevideo 21st inst, with 380 tons of salt, wine and effects, to Sebastian Lezica Bros.

National zumaca *Sociedad Feliz*, Jeffery, from Valparaiso 22nd May; Montevideo 24th inst, with porotos, garbanzos, nuts, &c., to Francisco Leon de la Barra.

Passenger Señor Francisco Caceres, from Valparaiso.

July 27th.—Wind S.S.E. foggy, Outer Roads not visible all day.

Arrived H. B. M's. Barque Packet Mutine, Lieut. Pawle, Commander, from Falmouth 21st May; arrived at Rio Janeiro 1st July, sailed from thence 4th; and Montevideo 26th.

Passengers, from England to this Señor Torres, and from England to Rio Janeiro Mr. De Burkert.

(The Packet was 14 days at the mouth of River, detained by strong Westerly winds.)

British brig Monarch, Miller, from Grenock 7th May, with general cargo to Dunnet, Knox, and Co.

Passengers, Messers. Collin Campbell and David Meffan.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 26th to C. Galieno.

Do do do Aguila Primera, Soriano, from do 26th, to A. Martinez.

National cutter Anita and Sophia, George Clark, from Ensenada in ballast, to Nelson Hartwig, and Co.

National Packet brig Eloisa, Tudury, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult.; Montevideo 25th, with sugar, &c., to Pedro Plomer.

Passengers, Señores G. Supury and Señor Inocencio.

French Brig of war Faucon, Capt, Quernel, from Montevideo 23rd.

Do do do Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet, from do do.

July 28th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived National schooner San Juan Bautista, Gomez, from Rio Janeiro 24th June; Maldonado 22nd inst, with coffee, tobacco, rice, sugar, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

6 balandras from the Parana, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed American brig Centurion, Hutchinson, for Salem,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co., with 20.000 horns, 4212 dry hides, 1103 horse do, 2599 dozens of nutria skins, 6 bales with 510 vicuña skins, 3 do with 38 dozen sheep skins, 1 do with 14 arrobas of wool.

National schooner-brig Ana, Cuello, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by F. Berdier, with 1562 dry hides, 429½ fanegas of wheat.

National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, for Montevideo.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

July 29th.—Wind S.SE. rain.

Arrived National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, from a croize in the River.

National packet schooner Joven Sarandi, Fortune, from Montevideo 28th inst., to J. and S. Lyons.

Sailed French ship Courrier des Indes, Tiphany, for Ensenada to load with mules.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

July 30th.—Wind E.

Arrived Hamburg ship Daphne, Smith, from Hamburg 30th April; Isle of Mayo 16th June. with 115 Moyes of salt, to order.

Arrived National packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo, 29th to Gasper Resa.

Sailed Sardinian polacre, Clementina, Capelo, for Cadiz,—despatched by Pedro Plomer, with 6500 horns, 6247 dry hides, 276 arrobas of horse hair.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

July 29th.—National packet brig Ellen, Campbell, from Rio Janeiro.

A British Brig.

Sailed from Montevideo.

July 29th—British brig Thomas Dempsey, Coxon, for Rio Janeiro.

Do do Two Sisters, Thomas for Antwerp.

The British brig Harriet, Kirk, was to sail from London 17th May for Cadiz, to load for the River Plate.

The Amateur Concert for the benefit of the Foreign Schools in this City, took place on the 29th inst, at Faunch's Hotel, and was numerously attended.

The music generally was rather solemn, but this could not be avoided considering the paucity of singers. The gentleman who sung the bass parts, from his taste and knowledge of music, might rank with the first professors: his voice reminded us of the fine Oratorio singers we have heard in Europe. In the gle e of the "Alderman's thumb," he created much laughter and looked himself a portly Aldermen of London's famed City. The Gentlemen who sung with him laughed too: The centre one soon commenced, he found the dissection of the turkey too exquisite long to refrain, but the third kept a most impervious countenance until the description touched upon the fat, and the gravy, and then he could no longer resist: he laughed outright.

The song "Kate Kearney" was sung with much sweetness, and encored: And a song by another Amateur was given with such spirit, that it likewise elicited an encore.

The son of Don Pablo Roquellas astonished the audience by his precosity of talent, he is only 6 years of age, and sung and accompanied himself on the Piano with the talents of riper years: He gave the *Aria* from the *Zapatero*, as sung by Vacani. Señor Rosquellas, Senr. sung an air, and likewise accompanied himself upon the Piano.

The Rooms were elegantly lighted by means of chandeliers. A number of ladies were prepresent, amongst them several youthful beauties.

THEATRE.

On the 25th a play was performed to a full house: The Governor was in the state box, attended by his Aid de Camps, and was visited during the evening by Don Manuel Irigoyen, &c.

On the 27th the play of *El Sueno*, in which Señor Quijano gave some tonches in the *Kean* style, particularly in the dying scene.

Señora Cañete had advertised her benefit for Monday, but it was postponed (so say the bills,) in consequence of the sudden flight from the Theatre of the actor Manuel Cossio, who not having yet "sown his wild oats," had proceeded to Montevideo in the Joven Sarandi, and has returned to Buenos Ayres in the same vessel: Cruel man as he is, "thus to treat a lady so."

Señor Caceres has arrived at Montevideo, from Chili, and is engaged at this Theatre, to which he will be a great acquisition.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ARRIVED

And for sale at No. 60 Calle de la Cuthedral, opposite the Bank.

Westphalia hams of superior quality.
Dutch cheeses.
Potatoes in baskets (English.)
Indian Curry powder.
Pickles and sauces of all kinds.
Capers.
Holland gin in cases.
Superior Havannah segars 100 dollars per thousand, and all kinds of grocery stores at low prices.

FOR Falmouth, and from thence for London, or Liverpool, the first class British brig VOLUNA, D. Mathias, Master, will sail from the port of Montevideo about the 10th August; has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, in this City.

TO SHIP MASTERS, &c.

A few casks of salt beef of prime quality, on sale at No 59 Calle de la Piedad.

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Proprietors of the British Commercial Rooms, will be held at said rooms on Monday 2nd of August, for the purpose of electing a Committee of British Merchants, and taking into consideration the propriety of continuing said B. C. Rooms.

CHARLES ATKINSON, Hy. Sc.

FOR SALE.

In the Calle de Potosi, No. 57 (formerly the Library of Ortiz) A quantity of English ladies shoes. at moderate prices; just arrived from London.

FOR SALE.

At Mr. HAYTON'S, No. 62 Calle de Cangallo, English pure lambs wool stockings at 5 dollars per pair; also, fine English made cotton shirts at 13 dollars each; flannel shirts, strong English shoes, &c. &c.

The Person who had the *kindness* to take a letter out of the Post-Office, directed to Henry Gwynne, after he has completely satisfied his curiosity. will confer an obligation by leaving it at the Commercial Rooms, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, in this City.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig DELAWARE J. L. Rogers, Master, will sail for New York about the 15th of August *per Continent*, can take a few tons freight, if applied for immediately to

DAVISON, DORR, and Co.
No. 77 Calle de la Piedad, or
DORR and REINCKE;
No. 90 opposite.

NEW UPHOLSTERY STORE.

Wm. and P. INGLIS having landed in this Country within these two months, and begun Business at 110 Calle de la Piedad; offer themselves to the notice of the Public as Upholsterers: they are well known to have worked in the first Shops in London, the United States and Canada; and are at present ably assisted by another brother, and good workmen. The Public can therefore depend on first rate work, despatch and moderate charges by employing them in the cutting out, altering and fixing curtains, carpeting to rooms; sofas, billiard banks, chairs and mattrasses, &c., or any part of the Upholstery Business.

On hand an assortment of curled hair and wool mattrasses, and made to order. No connection with any other house.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 117 a 118 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 115 a 116 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6⅞ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 76 a 77 per cent.
Bank Shares, 163 a 166 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6¼ per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 174 a 175 p. ct. prem
Do. on Monte Video, 430 a 440 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 13½ cents.
Hides, Ox, best, 36 a 38 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 33 a 35 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 29 a 31½ do.
Do. salted, 26 a 27 pesada.
Do. Horse, 9 a 10 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 13 to 15 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 42 do.
Wool, 4 a 4½ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 30 a 31 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 22 a 23½ do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 dl per quintal.
Horns, best, 550 a 600 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 70 a 75 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 11½ a 13½ dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 2¼ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 118 dollars. The lowest price, 115 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6¼. The lowest do. 6¼d.

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